

PRICE THREEPENOE

FOR FORT MACQUARIE—The **MARTHA**, from the Commercial Wharf, **TODAY**.

above are requested to pass **ENTRIES** for the Caledonian Wharf, present bills of lading, and pay freight to the undersigned. **ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.**

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street,
Sydney.

700 TO LEND, in small sums. C. H. ROORE,
79, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

ONEY.—£5 to £100 advanced. Office hours, 10 to
3. S. ASHLIN, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank,

Billibong
Forbes
Tumut
Wagga Wagga
Lambing Flat
Gundagai

URCH, BROTHERS, 74 and 76, Clarence-street.

W A N T E D for

Pathurst
Mudgee
Long Creek
Orange
Lambing Flat

J. FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

of Margate House. In consequence of the intruder being taken Manly and the metropolis, the proprietors of the present steamboat, it is understood, containing, putting another boat on the line next day, plying to and from the city every hour. The premises also of a somewhat primitive character—a cottage also reported to be in projection for the building of upon a larger scale, on both banks, Margate and cottage, situated immediately opposite the pier at the rear of the Pier Hotel, one minute's walk from the pier, and can be viewed at any time. For all other details apply to Mr. WOOLCOTT, house agent, Margate.

[illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE ALEXANDRA AT ADELAIDE, WITH THE ENGLISH MAIL. PER MADRAS.

NEWS TO 1ST MARCH.

HOSTILITIES BETWEEN THE GERMAN FEDERAL AND DANISH TROOPS.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE ON THE DUCHIES QUESTION.

EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE, GERMANY, AND ITALY ON THE AFFAIRS OF DENMARK.

CONFEDERATE SUCCESS IN VIRGINIA.

FURTHER LEVY OF 300,000 MEN FOR THE FEDERAL ARMY.

INDISPOSITION OF THE QUEEN.

SALE OF THE GREAT EASTERN FOR £80,000.

DIMINUTION OF DISTRESS IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

GENERAL CAMERON CREATED A K.C.B.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF MEXICO CONDEMNED BY THIERS AND BERRYER.

FRENCH IMPERIAL GUARD ORDERED TO THE RHINE FRONTIER.

OPENING OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

PACIFIC NATURE OF THE ROYAL SPEECH.

SUBSCRIPTIONS OPENED IN ENGLAND FOR WOUNDED DANES.

[FROM OUR KING GEORGE'S SOUND SPECIAL
TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENT.]

Adelaide, Wednesday, 6 p.m.
The Alexandra, branch steamer, arrived at
Glennel Pier at four p.m. to-day. She made
the passage from King George's Sound in 100
hours; the upward passage to the Sound occupied
ninety-seven hours.

The P. and O. steamer Madras, Captain
Farquhar, arrived at King George's Sound at
7 a.m. on the 9th instant; she left Galle at 7
p.m. on the 25th March: Captain Pardoe,
Admiralty agent.

PASSENGERS.

FOR SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Walker and
four children, Miss Hood, Mrs. Brown, Miss
Williams, Mrs. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Farmer,
Commander Freeman, R.N., Captain Robinson,
B.N., Lieutenant Fannery, Messrs. Clarke,
Speeding, Brenchley, Warden, Winterbottom,
and Dr. Speers.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Messrs. Ball, McCredie,
Twentyman, Quinlan, Knightley, Gladstone,
Brimble, Higgings, Castles, Spink,
Clark, and Lieutenant Lawson.

The delay in the arrival of the mail was
caused by the very long passages of the Red
Sea and Mediterranean steamers.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

LONDON, 26th February.

The Australian December mails were de-
livered in London on the 19th and 18th
February.

The Queen is at Windsor. Her medical
advisers have prohibited her from appearing at
public ceremonies. This announcement has
caused universal regret.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have
arrived in London, to take part in the festivals
of the season.

Parliament was opened on 4th February, by
Royal Commission. The only item of impor-
tance in the speech related to the complications
of the Danish question. The British Govern-
ment has announced that it will not endanger
the maintenance of the peace of Europe by
rushing into a war in defence of Denmark, but
the Government will endeavour to bring about,
by all possible means, a pacific solution of the
Schleswig-Holstein question.

Austria and Prussia have agreed to take part
in the Conference proposed by England, with-
out an armistice, to be held in London.

France and Russia have agreed to take a
part in the proposed Conference on the Danish
question.

The English will not admit the right of
American cruisers to seize British ships when
in neutral waters.

A bill has been brought into Parliament by
Sir George Grey to amend the Penal Servitude
Act. In introducing the measure he referred
to the alarm which appeared to exist in the
Eastern Colonies of Australia at the prospect of
a continuance of transportation. This feeling
Sir George Grey censured as unreasonable,
and he protested against the right of the
Eastern colonists to dictate to her Majesty's
Government on the subject of transportation;
the more especially as the colonists of Western
Australia had petitioned for more convicts.
The grand jury and magistrates of Worcester-
shire have presented a petition praying for the
general of transportation to Australia.

The final decision given by Lord Westbury
in the celebrated Essays and Reviews case has
caused very great sensation. The Privy Coun-
cil Committee, through the Chancellor, have
established a rule that clergyman may assert
that, though the Bible contains the word of God,
all that is in the book is not inspired, or
even true, and also that clergymen may be
permitted to hope that there will be no ever-
lasting punishment.

On the same subject her Majesty has ap-
pointed a new Commission, whose duty it will
be to revise all the various forms of subscrip-
tion and declaration required of the clergy of
the Church of England.

A great mass of correspondence has been
published and laid before Parliament between
Earl Russell and the American Minister with
reference to the proceedings of the Alabama.
The Federal Government demands compensation
for all losses sustained by the United States
through the seizure and destruction of
Federal vessels by the Alabama, the ground of
claim being that she was built and manned by
Englishmen. Earl Russell absolutely declines
to acknowledge any responsibility.

In the Divorce case, re Palmerston,
the petitioner declined to proceed with the suit.
It has been rumoured that a compromise was
effected, the Judge, however, declared that no
stain rested upon Lord Palmerston's fame.
Great cheering and enthusiasm was displayed
on his entrance into the House of Commons,
after the case had been abandoned.

A mass meeting, convened by priests in
Dublin, took place, the object of which was to
protest against the act of the Corporation of
that city in granting a site in College Green for
the erection of a statue of the late Prince Consort.
About 6000 persons were present. The pro-
ceedings were very turbulent, and a disgraceful
and general fight terminated the meeting.

The trade throughout England is very satis-
factory.

The distress among the manufacturing popu-
lation of the cotton districts has greatly di-
minished, but, on the other hand, fever, in
which scrofula is the most prominent, is very
prevalent in these districts.

The five mutineers of the ship Flowerly Land,
were tried, found guilty, and executed at
Newgate. An immense concourse of people,
estimated at forty thousand, were present on
the occasion.

Major-General Cameron has been appointed
K. C. B., in acknowledgment of his services as
Commander-in-chief in New Zealand.

In the Australian appeal cases, that from
Victoria, Dill v. Murphy and another, was heard
before the Privy Council on the 2nd February.
Their Lordships dismissed the appeal. In the
New South Wales case, Robertson v. Dumaresq,
the Council confirmed the decision of the Court
below, with costs.

After several abortive efforts on the part of
the shareholders of the Great Eastern to dis-
pose of that vessel, she has been at last sold by
auction for £80,000. Reports are current that
she will be probably chartered to lay down the
Atlantic cable.

A new scheme has been started for connect-
ing England with the Continent by railway.

The London Shakespearean Committee are
close on dissolution.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Sir Charles Harding, Bart., Lady
Louisa Lygon, Lucy Aiken, Miss Proctor, Mr.
Dyce, R.A., Mr. Hunt, Dean Newman, D.D.,
Lady Louisa Stewart, The Hon. P. Peircepoint,
The Baroness Ruthven, The Duchess of Gordon,
The Hon. B. Petrie, Sir B. Hickens, Mr.
Potter, M.P., and the Dowager Viscountess of
Hereford.

CONTINENTAL.

WAR IN DENMARK.

Prussia and Austria having refused the
guarantee of England that Denmark would
fulfil her engagement under the treaty of
London in 1852, while Denmark
announced her willingness to suspend and
annul the Constitution by which Schleswig
was made part of Denmark, the Federal
troops entered Holstein, without opposition
from the Danes, to hold it as a material guaran-
tee for the fulfilment of Denmark's engagements
towards the Duchies. They next demanded the
surrender of Schleswig, which, being refused,
the Federal forces at once marched upon that
Duchy. After some severe fighting the Danes
retired to Jutland.

Denmark blockaded the ports of Schleswig
and Holstein at the commencement of the
month. The Prussians have crossed the Kell
at its mouth, burning the Danish position. The
Danes abandoned the Danewerke, and retired
to Fleursberg, and thence to Aisen Island after
hard fighting and much distress.

On the receipt of the above news at Copen-
hagen serious riots ensued. The King's life was
threatened by the mob, who accused him of
having German sympathies.

General De Meyer has been recalled.

The Prussians have been repulsed with severe
loss in an attack on the Danish entrenchments
at Duffel.

The Austro-Prussian troops entered Jutland
and took possession of Kolding.

The Prussian Government assert that this
operation was contrary to orders, but the pos-

sition, being of strategic importance, will be
retained.

Thirteen Austrian ships of war have been
sent to sea to protect Austrian merchant ves-
sels.

The minor German States are offended with
the proceedings of Austria and Prussia on the
Schleswig-Holstein question, and have resolved
to unite against these Powers, and at once to
mobilise their armies. A revolution or civil
war in Germany is therefore in prospect.

FRANCE.

February 25th.

The leading journals in Paris state that
France, in spite of its sympathy for Denmark,
should recognise the wishes of the Germans in
Holstein, and assert that Schleswig ought to be
incorporated with the German nation, and,
moreover, that French policy on the Elbe
ought not to differ from that which character-
ised it on the Vistula and Minio. Should Ger-
many obtain this satisfaction, the other Danish
provinces might be united to Sweden, and by
this means the entrance to the Baltic would be
guaranteed. The journals further state that this
course would establish the principle of national-
ities, and Germany could then apply that prin-
ciple to Poland and Italy.

The late elections in France show how deeply
rooted and determined is the feeling of the edu-
cated classes against the Imperial system of
government. The merciless exposures of official
corruption and intimidation come out daily.

The Opposition, headed by Thiers, Berryer,
and Jules Favre, have made a forcible attack
on the Government, particularly against the
continued occupation of Mexico by French
troops.

Count de Montalembert, late the champion
of the Romish Church, has been denounced at
Rome by sixty-seven bishops, in consequence
of the liberal speech he made at the Malines
Congress, and which created considerable sen-
sation at the time.

The French Imperial Guard has been ordered
to hold itself in readiness to proceed to the
Rhine frontier.

The French loan of £12,000,000 sterling
has been successful.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government state that the
political bases of the Conference proposed by
the British Government are as follows:—

First. The European Powers guarantee the
autonomy and indivisibility of the Duchies.

Second. That the territorial arrangements
hitherto existing are not to undergo any change.
Austria and Prussia have declared their
willingness to adhere in principle to the pro-
posals, provided, however, that the German Diet
and France also assent, and that these negotia-
tions should not interfere with the present
prosecution of hostilities.

ITALY.

The Italians are greatly excited by the news
of the war in Denmark. A warlike feeling
towards Austria prevails, and a King's Council
has been actually engaged in discussing the
policy of a war with Austria. General Turr
has been dispatched on a secret mission to the
French Emperor.

SPAIN.

The British steamer Princess was seized at
Malaga. She had on board a cargo of rifled
cannon and ammunition. She called in there
for coal, when the authorities detained her on
the ground that her destination was unknown.
The rebellion in St. Domingo has been
quelled, and the Government intend treating
all rebel privateers as pirates.

GREECE.

Riots have taken place in Athens. The
Greeks appear completely to undervalue their
late acquired freedom, and the inhabitants
of Corfu seriously desire re-annexation to
England.

POLAND.

The whole country of Poland has been placed
under martial law.

In Silesia the Poles gained a great victory,
and they are actively preparing fresh forces for
the spring.

The conviction is gaining ground that Poland
must soon be released from Russian oppression
and rule.

Prussia intends sending 60,000 men to the
frontier to overawe the Poles, and check, if
possible, the revolution in that country.

It is estimated that 20,000 Poles have been
killed, and 32,000 have been banished since the
commencement of this last struggle for freedom.

The Russian forces in Poland amount to
upwards of 172,000 men.

Some secrets of the Polish Revolutionary
Committee have been discovered, and in con-
sequence 9000 persons have been arrested.

HUNGARY.

Hungary is in a great state of disquietude.

MEXICO.

The French expeditionary army will remain
in Mexico for three years after the Archduke

Maximilian has been installed there, and it will
then be recalled in drafts of one-third at a time.
During this period a native army of 12,000
men will be organised. France allows the
Mexican Government years to pay the
expenses of the expedition.

AMERICA.

New York, 13th February.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation
for the enrolment of 300,000 men to serve for a
period of three years or until the end of the
war.

The House of Representatives has passed a
resolution to confiscate the landed property of
the Confederates on fee instead of for life after
the inaction of both sides.

The war shows symptoms of revival, several
skirmishes having taken place, in which the
Confederates have been invariably successful.

General Longstreet, in order to recover
ground he lost during last campaign, drove the
Federals into Knoxville, taking possession of
the French Broad River Valley which
contained ample supplies for his army.

Subsequently he attacked Knoxville again
in which he completely defeated the
Federal troops. In another direction the
Federals were compelled to abandon Tazewell
and Cumberland Gap. On the Mississippi
the Confederates seized an island, and took
possession of Corinth and Fort Pillow. At
several other places the Confederates have been
also victorious, and on the James River they
captured an expedition sent out by General
Butler, who had formed a plan for taking Rich-
mond by a coup de main.

The Federals seem more hardly driven for
soldiers than their antagonists.

The Confederates in advance of President
Lincoln's new levy will probably be before
Washington ere the Federal recruits can be
got ready for the field.

General Meade resumes the command of the
army of the Potomac. He has estimated the
killed and wounded of the Potomac army since
March, 1861, at 100,000 men.

The Conscription Bill, which has passed Con-
gress, includes amongst its other provisions the
compulsory drafting of slaves, for which com-
pensation is to be given to their owners.

It is reported that the siege of Charleston
has been suspended.

Admiral Dahlgren refused the command of the
British gun-boat Petrel permission to com-
municate with the British Consul at Savannah.

The Confederate loan, which lately stood at
68, has receded to 52.

INDIA.

The British Government have applied to
India for six garrison regiments. The Indian
Government can only spare two regiments.

Men are being enlisted at Calcutta for the
American navy.

In three months it is expected there will be
telegraphic communication between Calcutta
and London.

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

CALCUTTA, 18th March.—Government paper
5 per cent. 3½ rupees premium. Exchange on
London, first-class credits, 2 to 1½. Freight to
London: Dead weight, 65s.; jute, 63s.; seeds,
30s.

BOMBAY, 18th March.—Exchange on London,
2 to 1½. On China, 60 days' sight, 2. Freight
to London, 60s.; to Liverpool, 65s.; to China,
nominal. 5 per cent. securities, 103½.

CHINA.

HONGKONG, 1st March.—News unimportant.
Major Gordon has returned to active service,
and proceeds on his campaign.

Exchange on London: Bank bill, 4s. 10½d.
Freight to England: Cotton, 4½ 10s.
Shanghai: London bank bills, 6s. 6d.

The price of cotton is unaltered. Freight to
London, 4½ 5s.

JAPAN.

There is no news of particular interest from
Japan. In the late bombardment of Kagoshima
1500 Japanese were killed, and 7,000,000
dollars worth of property destroyed.

COMMERCIAL AND MONE- TARY INTELLIGENCE.

London, February 26, evening.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of
discount from 7 to 6 per cent., and by offering
to increase the reserve of notes stopped the drain
of bullion. A further reduction in the discount
rate is not improvable.

The stock markets opened at first heavily,
but afterwards became brisk, owing to the
pacific nature of the Ministerial statements.

CONSOLS.—For money, 91½; for account,
91½.

BANK SHARES.—There is an improvement
in the Bank of New Zealand shares, but a
slight reduction on those of the English,
Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.

The New Zealand Government have autho-
rised their agent to sell privately unallotted
balances. The first instalment of the Otago
Government loan has been partly taken up.

The first instalment of the Queensland
Government is advertised for sale by tender
on the 1st of March.

The English and Australian Copper Com-
pany have declared a dividend of 2s. 6d. per
share.

The Scottish Australian Investment Com-
pany have declared a dividend for the half-
year of 5 per cent.

The Mutual Trust Company's dividend is at
the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.
Colonial Government Securities.—New South
Wales 5 per cent. debentures, 1866, January
and July, 99 to 100. Victoria 6 per cent.,
April and October, 110 to 111. New Zealand
6 per cent., 108 to 110. South Australian 6
per cent., 107½ to 109 to 111.

The total value of the exports from the
United Kingdom in 1863 amounted to
£146,489,768. The exports for 1862 amounted
to £103,992,364, and for 1861 £126,102,814.

The gross value of exports to Australia in
1863 amounted to £10,311,952; for 1862,
£9,970,803; for 1861, £9,329,456, and for
1860, £4,024,260.

The decline in the declared value of ship-
ments during the past month to Australia proper
is £239,543. The aggregate amount of ex-
ports being £908,071 against £937,614.

To Melbourne the shipments for the past
month, as compared with that of January-
December exhibit a decrease of £236,447.
To Sydney the decrease is £108,726. To
Adelaide the decrease is £1852. Exports to
Hobart Town show an increase of £17,482.
The exports to New Zealand for the past month
amount to £14,122 against £14,705 for the
previous month.

LONDON WOOL REPORT.

The market at present is quiet, as buyers
refuse to pay advanced prices on the November
sales, preferring to wait for the March sales.

The total arrivals to date are 38,125 bales.

Owing to the non-arrival of new wool from
Port Phillip, as anticipated, the rates obtained
at the last sales will doubtless be maintained
until the end of next month.

The trade in the North is good but not ani-
mated.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

HIDES in less demand. Only 4½d. obtain-
able for the best heavy Australian.

LEATHER in good demand. Australian
brought 1d. advance.

SKINS.—Extra large kangaroo sold at 2s. 1d.

BARK.—Mimosa, higher prices have been
obtained for the best chopped, which sold at
£13.

WHALEBONE, ex Wallaroo, sold at £326 per
ton. Southern whaler at £480.

HORNS AND BONES.—Steady sale at previous
prices.

TALLOW.—Prices have given way. Aus-
tralian being 6d to 1s. cheaper. Markets dull.
P.Y.C. on the spot, 40s.

OILS.—Several parcels of Sydney sold at re-
duced rates. There has been a good business
in sperm at former prices—best double com-
pass £48.

METALS.—Copper quoted at £110 to £115.
Little speculation, and dull of sale.

SPIRITS.—Large sales effected in rum,
Brandy and sherris at advanced prices.

COFFEE.—Steady sale without change of
prices.

RICE.—Dull, with slight decline in price.

CORN.—Markets in general dull.

SUGAR.—In good demand, at 1s. to 1s. 6d.
higher than last month—a greater advance is
looked for, as quantities are small.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Orient, Suffolk, Coonall, William Duthie,
Asshur, and Maid of Judah.

DEPARTURES.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Powerful, Ganawalt,
Tudor, Governor-General, Empire of Peace,
Goolwa, Ocean Home, Abergeldie, Duke of
Newcastle, Adriana, Cameronian, and Suffolk.

FOR SYDNEY.—Birch Grove, City of Madras,
Transatlantic, Queen of the East, Wallaby,
Roscoe, Sandringham, Maha Rance, Codan,
Thomas Campbell.

FOR QUEENSLAND.—Silvia, Baywater,
Corinne, Warren Hastings.

CASUALTIES.

The Black Ball liner Golden Age, from
Madras to London, was wrecked near Dun-
geness. Value of cargo, £300,000.

The Lammermuir, from Shanghai to London,
with a valuable cargo, was wrecked in Gaspar
Straits on the 31st December.

LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

Malta, 1st March.

Denmark has not yet consented to the Con-
ference proposed to be held in London. She
demands the previous evacuation of Schleswig
by the Austro-Prussian troops.

The Rigsdag and King both declare their re-
solution to resist the dismemberment.

Kolding, in Jutland, is still held by the
Prussians as a guarantee for future compen-
sation.

The English subscriptions for the wounded
Danes in the late engagements are rapidly
flowing in.

The Arch-Duke Maximilian is expected to
arrive in Paris to-morrow (2nd March).

The trial of the persons implicated in the
conspiracy against the Emperor Louis Napo-
leon's life has been brought to a conclusion.
Grado and Trabucchi have been sentenced to
transportation for life, and the others to twenty
years.

The Confederate ram trials have been fixed
to take place in May.

